The Pittsburgh Gazette.

" PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

Vol. 34. PITTSBURGH. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1819. New Series, No. 95

PUBLISHED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY JOHN I. SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE, on Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets—at $4 per Annum.

Pittsburgh Soap Factory.

THE subscriberss have a SOAP FACTORY in complete operation, and will constantly have a large supply of this article, warranted equal to any manufactured in the country, which they will dispose of at reduced prices.

WM. HILL & BROTHERS.

April 9.

WE wish to let that eligible stand for business at the corner of Market and Front streets, lately in the occupancy of Messrs. Peebles, Tweedy & Co.

FOR SALE,

80 Kegs Excellent Butter.

ANDERSON & BELL.

We will receive Cincinnati paper, & the notes of the new banks of Kentucky at PAR for Glass, Tobacco, &c.

Pittsburgh, March 30.——3t.

Copartnership.

WILLIAM & JOHN HILL, having formed a copartnership in trade with their brother JAMES. The business in future will be transacted under the firm of

William Hill and Brothers,

who offer for sale on accomodating terms at their *Wholesale warehouse, in Market, near Front street,*

WITH A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE.

Pittsburgh January 1, 1819.——5t

Hat Manufactory.

THE firm lately trading under the name of M'KEE & TWEEDY, inform the public that they have taken JOHN GRAHAM into partnership, and will conduct business in future under the title of

M'Kee, Tweedy & Graham;

which firm having purchased out Mr. ROBERT PEEBLES, they will carry on the establishment at his old stand in the Diamond.

Pittsburgh, January 26.——tf

ROBERT PEEBLES informs his friends and the public that he has relinquished business in favor above firm.

DOCTORS

Agnew and Simpson,

HAVE this day formed a Co-partnership in the practice of MEDICINE, and conjointly tender their services to their friends and all others who may apply for their professional aid. Their shop is at the corner of Wood and Third streets, where one or both may be at all times consulted.

THEY HAVE ALSO OPENED A

DRUG AND MEDICAL

WAREHOUSE

the above place, where they will sell Genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at the usual apothecary prices.—Also PATENT & FAMILY *MEDICINES*, of such kinds only, whose composition and medical properties are known to them, and in whose operation and efficacy they have themselves confidence.

They intend also to keep For Sale

Paints, Oil, Paint Brushes,

WINDOW GLASS | PUTTY, &c

ALSO

Colours and Dye-Stuffs.

Pittsburgh, December 1818.——Jan51awtf

Henry Doane,

CORNER OF WOOD & FRONT STREET,

HAS FOR SALE,

Ironmongery & Hardware;

Mouse-Hole Anvils, Vices, Straw-Knives, Shovels & spades, Hoes, Axes, Hatchets, Cross-cut Saws, Hand-saws, Drawing-Knives, Augurs, Gridirons, Frying-pans, Copper and Iron Tea-kettles, Adzes, Socket shovels, Cast Steel—American and English Blister & Crowley Steel.

Groceries, etc.

Boxes fresh Raisins, Loaf Sugar, Nutmegs, Kegs Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Allum, Smoking Tobacco, Copperas, Indigo, ground Redwood, Spanish Brown, Chalk. Red-Lead, also boxes Rosin Soap and Shaving Soap.

Liquors,

Old L. P. Teneriffe Wine, in quarter casks—Cognac Brandy, Barrels of Cordial and old Whiskey

Manufactured Tobacco—Gun-Powder—Lead—Queensware, Hollow Glass ware, in boxes, assorted; Writing and Wrapping Paper, Entry Matts, Cut and Wrought Nails, Castings and Juniata BAR IRON.

ALSO

Barrels Rosin,
50 Barrels Rectified and Common Lake SALT,
12 Ditto Fourth Proof Antigua RUM,
50 Boxes Geneva and Bridgeport Window Glass,
A few Pieces Coarse CLOTHS.

Commission Business

transacted and Goods received and forwarded

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1819. 3m

BUTTER.

THE Subscribers will exchange Merchandize for merchantable BUTTER, in Kegs, at a fair price.

WM & JOHN HILL

Pittsburgh, July 15 2awt

JOHN G. O'BRIEN,

Wholesale & Retail

DRUGGIST,

WOOD, BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS, PITTSBURGH,

OFFERS FOR SALE, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs,

Paints, Oils, Varnish, Window Glass, etc. etc.

Together with a variety of other articles, all warranted of approved and genuine qualities. Physicians, country Merchants, Painters, Fullers, Hatters and other dealers in the above line, can be supplied on the most liberal terms.

Families in town and country can be furnished with medicines of the best kind, at reasonable prices.

February 12, 1819. eow8

N. B. FLAXSEED OIL and BEESWAX taken in exchange for goods.

Boarding.

L. PRICE *late keeper of the Bedford Springs*, will thankfully receive BOARDERS at Judge Riddle's two story brick house in Third between Market and Wood streets. He promises to use every possible means to render the fullest satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their custom.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1819.

Cash for ASHES.

WE will give the highest price, in cash, for good, clean

Wood Ashes.

We will will also purchase on fair terms,

Pot Ash & Black Salts.

WM. HILL & BROTHERS.

Pittsburgh, January 19.

Miller and Wilson,

At their Store in Wood between Front and Water Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

JUNIATA BAR IRON,
Rolled ditto,
Nail and Deck Rods,
Crowley & Blister Steel,
Sprigs, hinges & screws,
Spinning-wheel Irons,
Trace and Log chains,
Patent beams and Steel-yards,
Axes, hoes, shovels and Spades,
Shingling hatchets, and claw-hammers,
Scythes and sickles,
Drawing-knives & Gridirons,
Ladles, skimmers, and flesh-forks,
Carpenter's adze',
Plough Irons,
Cow-bells,
Castings, assorted,
Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufac. Tobacco,
Spanish and country Sugars,
Rappee & Scotch Snuff,
Rosin soap and candles,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Earthen & Queensware,
Whiskey, Gin and Cherry-bounce,
Allspice, pepper & nutmegs,
Copperas, rosin, indigo,
Cheese, bacon and Venison hams,
Mackarel, shad and Herring,
Bed cords and Plough lines,
Rigging, fishing, chalk lines, etc. etc.

Tea, Coffee, Lump and N. O. Sugar.

Cut and Hammer'd Nails,
Coffee mills,
Curry combs,
Window glass,
Screw augers.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1818.——

H. Bonnet and Rouaud,

Market, between Second and Third streets,

HAVE just received, and weekly received large assortment of

Domestic Chambray,

Stripes,
Plaids,
Sheeting,
Ticking,
Canton Crape,
Lace Shawls,
Viels,
Fine Thread-lace.

Linen and Cotton Damask Table Cloth,

And a good supplement to their usual stock of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETT, MOLESKIN, VELVET, BAIZE, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Bombazetts, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, India Muslin, Silk, Imitation and English Shawls,

And a supplement to their usual assortment of

Silk of every kind for dress and bonnets,
Sewing silk cord and Chenills,
Silk, kid and Angola gloves,
Canton, Italian and French crapes,
Silk galoons and ribbonds of all sorts,
Scotch thread, cotton balls, and tapes,
Millinet, wires and trimmings,
Bandannas, flag and fringed handkerchiefs,
Pocket, Madrass, and other ditto,
Calicoes, Dimity and Ginghams,
Irish linnen, shirting and long cloth,
Domestic cotton, and shirting,
Silk, Marseilles and other vesting,
Thread, silk, cotton, and silver lace,
Lace veils and shawls,
Merino, velvet and lace redicule,
Suspenders, webbing and binding,
Pins, bell and plated buttons,
Beads of every sort, and pocket books,
An assortment of real gold JEWELRY,
A few dozen men and woman's Saddles,
Shot of every size,
Lead in pigs,
Best Spanish Cigars.

Which they will dispose of, on the most moderate terms, for Cash, or liberal credit for approved notes.

Pittsburgh, June 19. ——

TO BINDERS.

A YOUNG MAN wishes a situation westward, as an EXTRA BINDER, who engages to execute his work in the first modern style of the art, provided the situation be made permanent and terms liberal.

☞ Letters (stating the terms) addressed to J. G. and left at the Post office, Philadelphia, will be attended to.

March 12

Prospectus.

New Jerusalem Church

REPOSITORY.

THIS interesting work has been published for two years past in the city of Philadelphia, and has been the means under Providence of circulating and enforcing the divine doctrines of the New Church, throughout the Union. The TERMS are as follows.

1. The Repository will continue to be published in numbers of at least 56 pages, octavo—Quarterly, viz. On the first of January, April, July and October of each year.

2. The terms of subscription will be $2 per annum, payable in advance.

3. An allowance of one copy extra will be made to any individual or society which shall subscribe and pay for 5 copies.

The profits of the work, if any, will go into the funds and be appropriated solely to the promotion of the doctrine.

☞ Subscriptions will be received by the Rev. WILLIAM GRANT, in Steubenville.

March 16.

Bauduy's

BRANDYWINE POWDER.

110 KEGS

Just received, and For Sale by

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.

Pittsburgh, February 29. tf

Cut Tacks and Sprigs.

Ormsby and Doane,

HAVE on sale, *Cut Tacks and Sprigs* of all sizes, from the Abington Factory, (Massachusetts.) being appointed agents for the sale of those articles, offer them at the manufacturing prices, with the addition of carriage and charges.

Orders for Tacks and Sprigs received and attended to.

Pittsburgh, October 22. tf

Stray Cow.

A RED COW with a white streak half way up her back, a spot on her forehead, her legs red and white, strayed from the owner, in Pittsburgh, a few weeks since. A reasonable reward will be given for information where she is, at this office.

April 2.

M'Dermott & Bartram,

At their Warehouse in Water Street, between Market and Ferry Streets,

PITTSBURGH,

Have always on hand a large and general assortment of

Groceries, Wines & Liquors,

Which they will sell on low and accommodating terms, being regularly supplied from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have always on hand the following Articles:

TEAS *of first quality*: Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Souchong

Prime Green Coffee in Bags and Barrels,
Common ditto,
Spanish flotant & Bengal Indigo,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Muscovado ditto,
Spanish Cigars,
Common ditto,
Rice, Copperas,
English Refined Saltpetre,
Brimstone, Allum, Madder,
Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs.
Alspice, Mace, Ginger,
Pepper, Mustard,

WINES *of a superior quality*: Madeira, Teneriffe & Lisbon

4th Proof Cogniac Brandy,
ditto, Jamaica Spirits
Holland Gin, Country Gin,
Whiskey,
Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco, &c.

N. B. *ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.*

November 20. mo2

A Most Valuable Estate.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful estate, commonly known by the name of MONTOURS' or LONG ISLAND, about five miles below Pittsburgh, in the Ohio river, containing in the whole 1,000 acres, is offered for sale. It is divided into three separate tracts, on each of which there are handsome improvements; the land is of the best quality, well timbered, and not subject to overflow. It is universally esteemed, both as to soil and situation, the finest property in the western country. The proprietors would prefer selling the whole in a body, but to suit purchasers, it may be divided into three tracts.

The terms may be known by applying to Major Isaac Craig on the premises, or to the subscriber, who is agent for the proprietors, at his office in Pittsburgh.

JAMES HALL,
Attorney at Law

Anshutz & Rahm,

HAVE

Removed

TO the House lately occupied by Messrs. ALLEN & GRANT

hey have for sale, a handsome assortment of

Juniata Bar, & Roll'd Iron,

NAILS,

CROWLY AND BLISTERED STEEL,

IRON WARE,

Of different kinds, Axes, Hoes, Plough-Irons, &c.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF KENTUCKY

Tobacco,

OF A GOOD QUALITY.

Geneva Window Glass,

BAR LEAD,

30,000 lbs. Shot, assorted,

ALSO

20 bbls. prime Country Sugar

30 barrels best quality

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——2awtf

Mail Stage—New Line.

THE Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh NORTHERN ROUTE MAIL-STAGE, will commence running on the 29th inst.—To start from the house of Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, on Tuesday at 12 o'clock, and arrive same evening at Clarke's Ferry; Wednesday night at Lewistown; Thursday night at Huntingdon; Friday night at Blairs' Gap; Saturday night at Armagh; Sunday night at New Salem, and arrive in Pittsburgh at 12 o'clock on Monday, at the house of Mrs. Morrow. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, and by the same stages, arrive in Harrisburgh, on Monday following at 12 o'clock.

Rates of Fare $14 for the whole distance, and 7 cents per mile for each way passenger.

14 lbs Baggage allowed to a passenger.

JOHN BLAIR.

January 14——298M

C. Latshaw and Leech,

HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR WAREHOUSE

Corner of Smithfield and Second streets,

SHOVELS & spades, Amer. Man. sup. quality,
Pig Lead,
Tobacco,
Anvils and Vices,
Calf and sheep skins.
Window Glass,
Sickles,

Also, an assortment of

GROCERIES, *viz.*

Green coffee in barrels,
Lump sugar,
Alspice,
Pepper,
Allum,
Almonds.
Spanish segars,
4th proof Jam. spirits
Cogniac Brandy,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Raisins in boxes,
Cod Fish,
Corks.

Conemaugh Salt.

Ditto Refined for Table use.

JUST RECEIVED,

18 *Barrels New Orleans* Sugar.

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1818.

FOR SALE,

A few Barrels,

Mackinaw White Fish.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

Flaxseed Oil and Beeswax.

THOMAS G. LEA & CO.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19, 1819. 12t

I. DOANE,

Offers for sale at his ware-house on the Bank near Wood street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Ironmongery,

CUTLERY &c.—Among which are

Mouse-hole Anvils, Vices, Saws,
Round Iron, Spikes, nails, steel, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Tar, mackerel, shad, herrings and rosin by the barrel.

Commission Business,

Attended to as usual.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 8, 1819.—3t

Fresh Garden Seeds.

THE subscriber has just received his Spring supply of fresh GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS, and some fine FLOWERING BULBS, He has also, ASPARAGUS PLANTS, from one to three years old, and a few hundred Grafted Apple and Cherry TREES, of the best sort.

N. RICHARDSON,

4th between Market and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, March 23.

The Subscriber

OFFERS his services to his friends and the public as a

Surveyor;

and he hopes by his industry and attention to business to merit a portion of public patronage.

MAGNUS M. MURRAY.

Pittsburgh, March 5.

Allegheny Bridge.

PITTSBURGH, MARCH 19, 1819.

THE Stockholders in the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, are hereby required to pay the 4th instalment of 5 dollars on each share, on or before the 25th of April next, and the fifth instalment of 5 dollars on each share, on or before the 25th of May next.

By order of the President and Managers,

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Treas'r.

March 23.

Samuel Thomson

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership his brother John Thomson. Their business will in future be transacted at the old stand in Market street, under the firm of

S. & J. THOMSON,

Who have just received a large and general assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

EXTRA Super and Fine blue, black, brown mixed, drab and bottle-green CLOTHS.
Habit and Pelisse Cloths,
Milled and common Cassimeres,
Blue, black, mixed, drab and colored ditto
Bombazetts, Flannels, Baize, Blankets,
Worsted, silk and cotton Hose,
Ditto ditto ditto and beaver gloves,
Cords, velvets and Sattinetts,
Super undress'd and dress'd Prints,
6-4 & 4-4 Gingham,
6-4 & 4-4 colored cambric,
Cambric, jaconet, and mull muslins,
Book, Leno and figured do.

IRISH LINENS,

British and Steam Loom Shirting,
Long lawn and linen cambric,
Domestic stripe, plaid and shirting,
6-4 and 4-4 cotton check,
6-4 7-4 9-4 10-4 and 12-4 Irish table Linen
Scotch Plaids and Gingham Robes,
Linen and cotton ticking,
Swansdown, Marseilles and silk vesting,
Flag and company bandanna hkfs.
Black silk and Madrass ditto
Leventine, damask and Waterloo Shawls,
Fancy silk hhkfs.
Black Ostrich feathers,
Levantine, Florence and Senshaw silks,
Plain and corded silk velvet,
Thread, silk and cotton lace,
Web, net and Patent suspenders,
Gilt, plated and silk buttons,
Knives and forks, pen-knives and Razors,
Wilson's butcher and shoe knives,
Tutannia and iron table and tea spoons,
Real shell and mock combs,
Young Hyson Tea and Chocolate,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger Nutmegs,
Cinnamon and cloves,

BEST SPANISH SEGARS,

A general assortment of

SHOES.

Which they will sell on reasonable terms, for cash or approved notes.

☞ All those indebted to S. Thomson are requested to call and settle their accounts.—All debts not settled before the 1st of January 1819 will be left in proper hands for collection.

Pittsburgh, November 15, 1818.

N. B. As there is another house in Market street, trading under a firm of the same name, it will necessaty for those who correspond with *us*, to address their letters to *us* at No. 47 Market treet, as we have adopted that number in orderto prevent confusion at the Post-office.

Eichbaum & Johnston,

BOOKSELLERS, AND PRINTERS,

Second, between Market & Wood streets

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

THE

WESTERN CALCULATOR

OR A

NEW AND COMPENDIOUS SYSTEM

OF PRACTICAL

ARITHMETIC

CONTAINING THE

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES & RULES OF CALCULATION,

IN WHOLE, MIXED, AND DECIMAL NUMBERS.

ARRANGED, DEFINED, & ILLUSTRATED

in a plain and natural order; and adapted to the use of schools, throughout the western country, and present commerce of the United States.

IN EIGHT PARTS.

BY J. STOCKTON, A. M.

September 1, 1818 tf

Wm. Hill and Brothers

WILL PURCHASE AT FAIR PRICES,

FLOUR, WHISKEY, PORK,

Vinegar,
Peas & Beans,
Tallow,
Hogs-lard

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1819.——2awtf

Corn & Rye.

SIXTY TWO CENTS—CASH,

Given for merchantable

CORN & RYE

At the Pittsburgh Steam-mill.

January 19.

40 HEAD

OF

FAT CATTLE,

FOR SALE at Robert & William Chambers on Ten Mile, Washington county. Inquire of Robert Chambers, or

JOHN DAVIS,
Town of Washington

March 30

Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1819.

Ever since the Emperor Alexander burst the chains of connection that were imposed upon him by Napoleon, after the battle of Austerlitz, he has occupied the largest space in the public eye, of any power in Europe. His empire, which until lately was scarcely ever taken in consideration, in the discussion of European politics, has become, since the restoration of the Bourbon family, a subject of primary attention in every political calculation. A certain class of calculators indeed, go so far as to prophesy that she will in a few years rule the destinies of all Europe, and probably dislodge England from her strong holds in the Asiatic peninsula. In this class of politicians Major General Sir Robert Wilson stands pre-eminent. This gentleman, who has been as distinguished for his military career, as for his writings, has for some cause or other, changed his ground most unaccountably, since the star of Napoleon's glory has set; the man who was so indefatigable, and so convincing in his attempt to destroy the character of the first consul by fixing upon him the massacre of El Arish, & the poisoning at Jaffa, has in 1818 become the eulogist of the character and policy of the Emperor of France. This sudden change of opinion and of conduct could not have been produced without some powerful cause, and it may be referred to disappointment in some of his military views, with much more probability, than to any actual change of sentiment. Sir Robert has lately published a work on the "Military and political power of Russia," filled with the most gloomy anticipations relative to the future state of Europe; in this work, he appears to have given full play to all those feelings against the present order of things, both in England and France, which might be supposed to flow from disappointment and mortification. The arrangements made by the "Congress of Vienna," he disapproves *in toto*, and predicts, at no very distant day the destruction of English superiority, and indeed of English independence, from the encroachment of the great northern power. That his calculations on the subject of Russian greatness, have great plausibility cannot be denied, but that his opinion of the settlement made at Vienna of the affairs of Europe, and his anticipation of the probable effects of this settlement are erroneous, there can be no doubt.—The congress of Vienna may not have made the best possible arrangement, but that they have made the best arrangement the nature of the case would admit of, there can be no doubt. The greatest defect probably exists in the situation of Italy; it might have been better if all this country could have been reduced to one empire, such as Spain or France; by this means a more energetic bar might have been opposed to Russian encroachment than at present; but this arrangement was probably impracticable, as the basis of the negociation was avowedly the restoration of the ancient order of things. The Emperor of Austria would have had real cause of complaint, if his former Italian possessions had not been restored to him, particularly, as the power of his family may be viewed as having sustained a serious diminution, by the recent expulsion of Napoleon. In other respects a very sound policy has been observed. France has been curtailed of her conquests, and reduced to her ancient limits, which still gives her the most powerful force in Europe; Austria has been strengthened by her former possessions: Sweden has assumed a respectable attitude by the addition of Norway, & Prussia, which was equally exposed, has been improved by having a portion of Saxony attached to her dominions. It must be evident, that in these arrangements the public mind must have been fix'd upon the menacing frontier of Russia, and the willingness displayed by Alexander in agreeing to them, is the best pledge of his pacific intentions. But the ablest politicians feel confident that there exists a still better pledge that neither Europe nor Asia have much to fear from the race of the Czars; and this pledge is the actual situation and nature of the Muscovite dominions. The subjects of this government are composed of a heterogeneous mass, as various in character and disposition as the country differs in soil and climate; the population compared with the extent of its territory is thin, and above all, its revenue is limited. Russia is certainly admirably calculated for defensive measures, but her offensive powers are undoubtedly not much to be dreaded. She never has yet brought a large military force into the field. Sir Robert himself acknowledges that Suwarof never appeared at the head of more than forty thousand men. Upon the whole, it is more than likely that the system established at Vienna, is the best that the circumstances of the times would admit of; the barriers to Russian aggression there created, taken in conjunction with the actual state of that country, will probably permanently confine this power within her own limits; even Turkey has scarcely any thing to fear, either for her Asiatic or European possessions.

But are we equally secure? Since the late treaty with Spain our ideas extend to the Pacific ocean; we begin to talk of our possessions there as confidently as we did a few years since of our territories on the Mississippi. It may seem chimerical but we confess that we should not be surprized, if at no very distant period the Russian Bear, & American Eagle should meet in mortal conflict on the borders of Louisiana. We recommend to our readers a most able paper on this subject in the 37th number of the "Quarterly Review," a work, which (although we do not much relish the tone it assumes towards us as a nation,)it must be acknowledged, contains more profound research, scientific investigation, nervous reasoning, and critical acumen than any other of modern times, the Edinburg Review not excepted.

The following is extracted from the paper above alluded to:

"Nor is it in Europe only that the prosperity of Russia is likely to be thus advantageous to the British monarchy. There is a nation without the limits of Europe, to whom, for the sake of our kindred, race, & common languge, we would gladly wish prosperity; but whose hope of elevation is built on our expected fall, and who even now do not affect to conceal the bitterness of their hatred towards the land of their progenitors. Already we hear the Americans boasting that the whole continent must be their own, that the Atlantic and Pacific are alike to wash their empire, and that it depends on their charity what share in either ocean they may allow to our vessels.—They "unroll their map," and "point out the distance between Niagara and the Columbia."—Let them look to this last point well!—They will find in that neighbourhood a different race from the unfortunate Indians whom it is the system of their government to treat with uniform harshness. They will find certain bearded men with green jackets and bayonets, whose flag already flies triumphantly over the coast from California to the Straits of Anian—who have the faculty, wherever they advance, of conciliating and even civilizing the native tribes to a degree which no other nation has attempted—& whose frontier is more likely to meet theirs in Louisiana, than theirs is to extend to the Pacific."

PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 31.

The President departed from this city yesterday, in the steam boat for Norfolk, with an intention to proceed by Pasquotank, the Albemarle and Pamlico Sound, to Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah, having in view, in reference to public defence, a careful inspection of all the inlets from the ocean. The reports of the Board of Commissioners, consisting of Officers of the Corps of Engineers and of the Navy, relative to a naval depot, dock-yards and fortifications, point out the objects peculiarly deserving his attention. From Savannah his course will probably depend upon circumstances. The season it is expected, will be too far advanced to admit his passage by land to N. O. if indeed, it were proper, to take that route before the late treaty with Spain is carried into effect. Should he not continue his journey towards New-Orleans, it is said that he will proceed westward by Augusta, through Tennessee and Kentucky, to the New States, or to some of them. In that section of the Union many objects of the highest interest present themselves to view, a correct knowledge of which, it is believed, would be useful to all employed in the public councils.—Our relations with the Indian tribes, under the immense cessions of territory obtained from them by the treaties of the last year, are of that character. The game on which they have principally relied heretofore, will no longer furnish them with a subsistance.—New efforts will be necessary to civilize them, and effectual regulations must be adopted for the purpose, or they will perish. The great amount of public lands, which continue an inexhaustible source of wealth to the whole nation; the disposition of our troops to protect our frontier settlements and preserve peace with the Indians; to protect the Indians themselves from injustice; and to secure the public lands from intrusions; are subjects highly worthy of the attention of those to whom the management thereof is entrusted, & particularly the Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Monroe has evidently considered it his duty to attend in person to these objects since he was elected into the present office, and particularly to measures to the public defence. The late war obviously formed an epoch in our history, and furnished the motive, if it did not impose the obligation on the Chief Magistrate, to give to those measures the utmost activity and vigor. We have not forgotten the imminent perils of that momentous struggle; the desolation of our coast, throughout its whole extent; the great number of our citizens who were called, even from the most remote parts of the interior, to its defence, and the waste of life from disease, which followed. Had the coast been fortified, one tenth of the force would have been more adequate to its defence, and more than nine tenths of our citizens and property thus lost would have been saved from destruction. We all recollect the ability and virtue with which the citizen at the helm, sustained that struggle, and his persevering firmness in moments of the severest trial. Mr. Monroe then acted under him, in the Department of War, and having witnessed the difficulties of that struggle, he thinks it incumbent on him to exert every means in his power to carry into effect the salutary, laws and provisions of Congress, since adopted, to avert like calamities, in the event of another war.

Such, obviously, are the motives and the objects that, in the opinion of the President, impose upon him this arduous duty, which he commenced soon after the national concerns were confided to his hands and which he is now prosecuting.

The Secretary of War sat out with the President, and will accompany him until he leaves the coast for the interior.

National Intelligencer.

SPIRIT OF VIRGINIA.

The Virginia Legislature adjourned on Saturday, the 9th inst. They have loaned to the Dismal Swamp Canal Company $50,000, to the Swift Run Gap Company $46,000. They have subscribed $50,000 to the Richmond Dock. They have appropriated 23,000 dollars to the finishing the Public Square and Capitol. They have, beside contributing to several turnpikes, says the Inquirer, taken some necessary preliminary steps towards the Western Navigation:—a road from the Appomattox to the Roanoke:—In fact it is impossible to calculate the patience with which they have encountered the labour of revising the laws, or the public works which they have assisted, without a deep sentiment of gratitude and respect.

The New-Orleans Gazette of the 9th ult. informs that the persons, who contracted to build the works for the defence of the Mississippi, had arrived with materials and workmen to the number of five hundred. The intended fortifications are to be commenced this spring & are to be finished in four years: whole expense estimated at three millions of dollars.

NEW-YORK, March 31.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Aux Cayes, to his friend in Baltimore.

"This coast swarms with picaroon pirates, which have escaped out of this and the neighbouring ports; and as no other punishment than a few days imprisonment is inflicted by this government for that or any other crime, (passing counterfeit money and being detected as a spy only excepted) their numbers are daily increasing. It is almost impossible for an unarmed merchant vessel to enter and clear without being overhauled and plundered by them—and I am decidedly of opinion, that if the American government does not send out some fast sailing armed vessels to protect the commerce of this island, the merchants will soon have to abandon it.

There are 54 vessels employed in the coasting trade of Lake Ontario, all of them owned in New-York. This number does not include the Steam Boats which have been lately established, and which are of heavier tonnage than the other description of vessels; and intended for freight as well as passengers.

The Albany Daily Advertiser numbers 924 incorporated companies, societies, & associations within the state of New-York, exclusive of incorporated religious societies. There are 261 turnpike companies, 129 manufacturing companies, 74 toll bridges, 66 academies and seminaries, 53 banks, and 25 insurance companies, &c.

From the Boston Recorder.

INTERESTING FACTS.

[Communicated by a Gentleman in Georgia.]

Liberty County, Georgia, was originally settled by New-Englanders. It contains 6200 whites. They retain many of the good habits of their forefathers, and are honourably distinguished among their neighbors by their attachment to literary and religious institutions. In this county are five free schools, supported by an annual subscription of 1600 dollars. A Bible Society raises annually about two thousand dollars. The clergymen receive about 3000 dolls. Female Assylum 650 dolls. Missionary, Tract, and Education Societies, raise about 1000 dollars more. All this is paid by not more than 75 persons, and one half of these pay on an average not more than 5 dolls. For 2 years past their crops have been almost wholly destroyed, by excessive rains and droughts: yet to the agent of the Foreign Mission Society, who lately visited them, a single congregation contributed 120 dollars; and to the agent of the American Education Society who visited them a fortnight afterwards, they gave an equal sum with the utmost cheerfulness. "God loveth the cheerful giver," and rewardeth him too. *Blessed are the posterity of the righteous.*

OUR COUNTRY.

To our soil & to our population, there is scarcely a geographical limit. New states and territories spring up almost imperceptibly; and old land marks, or the definable boundaries of our jurisdiction, recede, as it were, by magic. The increase of our population westward is without a parallel. During the late session of Congress, one new State has been added to our confederacy; a number of territorial governments established; and a valuable foreign territory acquired. If we now astonish the old world, by the rapidity our growth, and by the extent of dominion, what emotions will be excited when the wildernesses of Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansaw, Louisiana and Florida, shall teem with population and fertility! The vision is dazzling, "but it is not at all a vision!"

Catskill Recorder.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Afflicting and Extraordinary Circumstance.

On Tuesday last, Mrs. Lees, who resided in the Nursery-grounds, Surrey road, went from her house to purchase some articles at a shop in Blackfriars-road, and left her child, Eliza Lees, a girl about 10 years of age, alone in the house; a short time after her absence the neighborhood was alarmed by the cry of Fire, and the daughter of Mrs. Lees was seen running out of her mother's house enveloped in flames; the neighbors rendered every assistance in their power to extinguish the fire, and afterwards carried her to Guy's hospital, where she expired The injury she received was too severe to admit of description. While some of the neighbors were carrying the child to the hospital, others went to look for the mother; at the end of Blackfriars road they met several watchmen carrying a woman upon a shutter; one of the neighbors exclaimed "Good God, it is Mrs. Lees;" and upon examining the person such was the extraordinary fact. Mrs. Lees, it appears, was crossing Blackfriars-road, when some fellow, with little prudence, and less humanity, rode full gallop up the street, his horse knocked Mrs. Lees down, and trampled upon her, and he rode on as if nothing had happened, although loudly called after to stop. The watchmen, who were going to convey Mrs. Lees to an hospital, carried her to her house,—when a surgeon was sent for, who said there was not the most remote chance of her recovery, and last evening she expired. An inquest was held yesterday at Guy's hospital upon the child, and a verdict was returned by the jury—Accidentally burnt to death. We understand an inquest will be held on the mother to-morrow.

FROM INDIA.

The Saratoga, from Calcutta, has brought advices from the Peninsula and Hindostan to Nov. 4th. The war with the Peiswa and the Pindarees had ceased—and the British army had gone into cantonments. The native powers were completely subdued and the English jurisdiction has been widely extended.—The insurrection in the Island of Ceylon, is nearly quelled.

PARIS, January 1.

An experiment very authentic and exceedingly interesting to humanity was commenced by order of government, in 1815, upon four children completely deaf and dumb from their birth, and has been continued upon the youngest of them to the present day, by M. de Maret, particular instructor of deaf and dumb, No. 9, Vangirard street.

The result of this experiment is, that M. de Maret professes the art of making the deaf and dumb hear with their eyes, and of teaching them to express their thoughts *viva voce*, without any outcry; to read with a natural tone; to write what is dictated verbally; and to attach to things the ideas which belong to them.—He has succeeded perfectly in increasing the sum of their ideas—in giving them an exact knowledge of language, and of things, which are independent of sensation; and in putting them into a state to converse with intelligence with other men, without making use of signs, and of comprehending all that is said to them by watching the motion of the lips in the day time, and by feeling it in the dark. He has, in short, given them the same instruction which is given to those who are able to receive it in the ordinary way by the hearing.

All this success, which is so wonderful, proves evidently that M. de Maret has carried the art of instructing the deaf and dumb to a higher degree of perfection than it was thought possible for it to attain

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Washington, in the state of Pennsylvania, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that they have appointed the third Monday of May next, to hear me and my creditors, at the court house in the the borough of Washington, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH NEWELL.

Washington Jail, April 3, 1819.

French Paper Hangings.

Just received and for sale a choice selection of

FRENCH

PAPER HANGINGS,

of the newest and most fashionable patterns by

J. Towne,

Corner of Third and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1819.

Pittsburgh Prices Current.

corrected weekly for the Gazette,

ARTICLES	From	D	C. to	D.	C.
ALE,	doz.		3		
Ashes pot,	lb.		6¼		
—— pearl,			8		
Anchors,			25		
Bacon, Kentucky,			12½		14
—— country,			12½		
Bottles,	groce	24			
Bread, crackers,	cwt.	7			
—— pilot,		5			
Butter,	lb.		15		18½
Candles, mould, tallow,			25		
—— dipt,			20		
Castings assorted,	ton	120		125	
Cheese,	lb.		12½		
Coffee,					40
Cotton,			36		
Cordage,			12½		16
Cider,	bbl.	2	50	3	
Cloth, Steub. sup.	yard	8		11	
—— do. com.		5	50		
—— Pitts. sup.		7	50	9	
—— do. com.		4	50		
—— country,					
Clover seed	bush.	10			
Feathers,	lb.		62½		
Flax, clean,			12½		13
—— seed,	bush.		62½		
Flour, wheat, sup.	bbl.	6			
—— com.		5			
—— rye,	cwt.				
—— corn meal,		1	50	1	75
Fur, Beaver,	lb.	3		4	
Glass, Pitt. 8 by 10	box	12			
man. 100 10 by 12		13			
sq. feet. 12 by 14		14			
Grain, wheat,	bush	1			87½
—— rye			50		
—— barley,			75		
—— corn,			50		62½
—— oats,			33		37½
Glue,	lb.		25		30
Gunpowder,			45		
Iron, Juniata,	ton	200		210	
—— Monongahela,		180			
—— hoop, large,		235		240	
—— do. small,		250			
—— sheet, Amer.	lb.		20		
—— do. foreign,			22		
Lead, pig,			7		
—— bar,			9		
—— red,					
—— white, dry			19		
—— ground in oil,	cwt.	22			
Lumber, boards, pine,	1000f.		75	1	75
—— do. oak,		1		2	50
Leather, soal, Spanish,			38		40
—— do. country,	lb.		31		33½
—— upper,	side	3		3	50
Nails, all sizes, cut,	lb.		14½		15
—— wrought,			22		25
—— spikes					
Oil linseed,	gal.		87½		
—— fish	bbl.	40			
Pork,		20			
Porter, bottled,	doz.	3			
—— barrell,		9			
Plaster of Paris,	ton				
Pipes,	groce	5			
Paper, writing, No. 1,	ream	4	50		
—— do. 2,		4			
—— do. 3,		3	50		
—— printing demy,		3			
—— do. medium,		3	50		
—— do. royal,		4			
—— do. sup. royal,		4	50		
Peach, Brandy.	gal.		75		
Salt, Connemaugh,	bbl.	10			
—— Lake,					
—— Kenhawa,		9			
Segars, Spanish,	box	10		16	
—— American,	1000	2	50		
Shot, all sizes,	lb.		11		
Skin, Deer,			16		
—— muskrat,	skin		22		25
—— racoon,			40		50
Steel, Crowley,	fag.	30		35	
—— American,		23		25	
—— German,	lb.		25		
—— blistered,	cwt.	17			
Soap, white,	lb.		15		
—— rosin,			15		
Sugar, N. Orleans.			18	20	
—— country,			16		
—— loaf,			34		
—— lump,			32		
Spanish brown, dry,	cwt.	5			
Salt Petre, crude,			20	25	
—— refined,			33	37½	
Shingles, pine, joint,	1000				
—— oak, lap,					
Staves, hogshead,					
—— barrel,					
Tallow,			12½		13
Tobacco, Kentucky,			9		10
—— Pittsburgh			18		20
—— leaf,			10		12
Tin, in boxes,	box	23		25	
—— block,	lb.		30		
Wool Merino, clean,			40		62½
—— fleece,					
—— half breed,					
—— quarter,					
—— common, clean,			30		37½
—— fleece,					
Wax, bees,			25		
Whiskey, rye.	gal.		45		

FRESH PROVISION MARKET.

Beef,	lb.		5½		6
Pork,			5½		6
Veal,			8		10
Mutton,			8		10
Turkeys,	piece		75	1	75
Ducks	pair		50		62½
Chickens,			37½		50
Butter,	lb.		25		30
Eggs,	doz.		18		25
Fish,	lb.		12½		18

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS.

FROM solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election. Should you think me worthy of the trust, no exertions on my part shall be wanting to fill the office with fidelity, to the best of my abilities.

I am, gentlemen, your ob'dt. serv't.

JAMES CROSSAN.

March 12, 1819.

German Redemptioners.

FOR SALE.

THE time of an indented MAN and WOMAN who have two years and about six months to serve. The Man is a rough carpenter, and both understand farming very well; but particularly the culture of the vine, and gardening; the woman is also a good spinner. They are sold for want of employ. Enquire at this, or the Mercury office.

August 25, 1818.

PITTSBURGH.

Tuesday, April 13, 1819.

We a few days back, made some remarks on the subject of what we conceived to be executive partiality, in the late appointments by the general government; these remarks have acquired some notoriety from the circumstance of their having been honored with an insertion in the "Washington City Gazette." In giving expression to our feelings on this subject, we disclaim any intention of declaring hostilities against the Chief Magistrate of the United States; far from it; we admire this officer; we are satisfied with the political complexion of his administration; and we consider his election to the presidential chair as a fortunate event for our country. But notwithstanding this, we do not hold ourselves bound to remain silent, when we discover the least slight shewn towards the land of our nativity, the beloved country of the west; we should remonstrate with equal asperity whether the author of the insult were a Washington or a Jefferson.

These remarks have called forth a bungling and confused answer, purporting to be an extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, and published in the "National Intelligencer" of the first of April. Whether this answer is really from the banks of the Hudson, or originated in the District of Columbia, is of no importance; it is filled with the grossest misstatements and ignorance of facts, and as the editor of the National Intelligencer has published it without comment, we hope the Washington City Gazette *will hold him* accountable for it; we would do our *possible* ourselves, but as the courtesy of an exchange is not extended to us by Mr. Gales, our animadversions might not reach his reading desk. Our business then will be with the New-York correspondent.

We asserted that no important officer, with the exception of the honorable G. W. Campbell had been taken from the west; the writer for the Intelligencer says this is not true, and replies thus:

"In the first place, then, although there is at present no western gentleman at the head of any of the great departments of government, yet it is well known that Governor Shelby was nominated and appointed Secretary at War, and declined accepting the office. It is generally known that Mr. Clay was offered the same high office, and declined it. It is also generally understood and believed, that the same gentleman had the offer of a very important foreign mission, which he also declined. It is not less true that, of the five foreign missions now kept up, three are in the hands of gentlemen from the west, viz: Mr. CAMPBELL, from Tennessee, at St. Petersburgh; Mr. GALLATIN, from the western part of Penn-sylvania at Paris; and Mr. GRAHAM, of Kentucky, to the court of Brazils. This last gentleman has long occupied a highly honorable place in the public service. Next to the diplomatic missions are the Barbary Consulates, being the only ones to which salaries are given. Of these there are four, of which one is in the hands of a gentleman from the western part of Pennsylvania, (Mr. Anderson.) Of the other Consulates it is well known that no salaries are attached to them; and, if it were relevant to the present point, they might easily be shewn to be of very doubtful advantage. The only chance of benefit to the holders of offices of that description, is that which results from mercantile connections in our Atlantic cities: those offices are, therefore, very rarely, if ever, solicited by our western brethren."

Here is news from the east! We should like to know who furnished this mass of facts; if they be true, then have we been in an error our whole lives. We always understood that Mr. Gallatin was from a certain country in Europe called Geneva, from which he emigrated many years ago; he had to besure a temporary residence on the Monongahela, some 25 years ago, since which he probably has not been to the westward three times. If he has any place in America, which he views as a home it is the city of New York; this fact ought certainly to be known to a "gentleman," of that city With John Graham, the editor of this paper is on terms of great intimacy, and has known him for 20 years; but this is the first time he understood he is a citizen of Kentucky.

We always presumed him to be a Virginian, from the town of Dumfries; and our authority for this presumption is Mr. Graham himself. His family, it is true, did possess a valuable property on the Ohio, which he frequently visited, and where he occasionally remained; but from his early youth, he has enjoyed the sunshine of presidential favour. He commenced his political career as secretary of legation to Mr. Monroe in Spain, was afterwards secretary of the territory of Louisiana immediately after its cession, and since his resignation of this, probably in 1808, he has been *emphatically* a citizen of the district of Columbia. As for the Barbary consul, Mr. Anderson, we do not know him; but we *do* know, that he is not from the western part of Pennsylvania; there are some families of that name in the eastern part of the state, and he may be one of them for aught we know. So the "Correspondent," with all his wisdom, is only correct as to Mr. Campbell, and unluckily for him, this gentleman's case was expressly excepted in our remarks; his appointment was a circumstance so memorable, that we could not have passed over it in silence; indeed, we believe the people of Tennessee had an idea of striking a medal on the occasion, with this motto, in imitation of the abolition society, "Behold, we too are Citizens of the United States." As for the department of war being offered to General Shelby and Mr. Clay, we know nothing of it; if it be true as regards the old governor, and he refused it, the veteran of Kentucky is raised still higher in our estimation; but as to offering offices to such men as Clay and Baldwin, we humbly apprehend there is no particular compliment paid by it to their different districts; the intrinsic worth of their talents to the government, would be a sufficient solution of the motive, without resorting to any other cause, and appointments of such men is much to be deprecated, because, by this means particular sections of country are deprived of the benefit of abilities which nothing can compensate for.

The concluding part of the publication in which it is asserted that the receivers & land offices are confined exclusively to the citizens of the west, is more plausible, but not a whit more true than the rest. A particular regulation confines the appointment to these offices, when opened in a state, to the citizens of that state; but as regards territories, they have not been confined to the western population; and as a proof of this, although we are not acquainted with many of the appointments, the most imporsant land office in Missouri, is now held by a Mr. Carroll, from Maryland, we believe; it was first offered to Col. Wadsworth, of the ordnance department, on whose refusal to accept, it was given to Mr. Carroll.

So much for the facts contained in the extract from New York. As for the feelings which impelled us to make our remarks, they did not spring from any acerbity towards the president; we again declare ourselves the advocates of his administration; we know the difficulties he labours under as to appointments; owing to the locality of the eastern and south-eastern citizens, we are convinced he is always "sore beset" by applicants *there* before the news of a vacancy reaches *us* here; we are informed there are now at least 20 applications for the situation of commissioner in Florida, even before the treaty is ratified in Spain. We are perfectly certain that accident or want of sufficient reflection has been the cause of the late system of appointment; our only object was to shew that the western people felt this neglect, to induce our chief magistrate to "look well to the west," & to remove every obstacle to his being viewed, (to use his own pleasing expression) as the president of the whole American people.

A member of the Ohio legislature, Mr. Foos, has the honour of being the first American who has suggested in a serious deliberative body, the practicability of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific ocean by a canal somewhere through the isthmus of Darien. The idea has generally been received with ridicule, and placed upon a level with the wild notion of Captain Symmes of St. Louis. We, however, are in the habit of thinking nothing impracticable to human labour, and on examining the map, it will be seen, that there would be nothing so Herculean in the attempt; nothing at all events as regards the mere length of the canal. Three or four routes have been suggested, and one we believe, the most southern has been sketched out by the inhabitants. The most northern that by the Lake Nicaragua, is represented as the most practicable, & the greatest difficulty occurs in the river Nicaragua itself. This river is full of rapids & is the outlet of the lake into the Gulph of Mexico; from this lake to Realejo, a fine port on the Pacific it is not more than 15 or 20 miles! The middle route across into the Bay of Panama, is the shortest, as it cannot be in the whole, more than 40 miles, but the intervening country is probably very mountainous. What would be the probable effects of this improvement, it is hard to say, but undoubtedly they would be most extensive in their operations. If the canal was to be appropriated to the exclusive use of one nation, it would probably be the cause of endless war and contention; it might probably be required to be made a public way, as much as the Straits of Gibraltar. If ever the U. States extend their jurisdiction & possession to the Pacific, (and since our late treaty with Spain, it would seem we have a squinting that way) a passage through the Isthmus would be of primary importance to us, as our vessels coming from the Columbia river, would be saved the voyage round Cape Horn, which may be calculated to amount to 9000 miles.—It might also supercede Mr. Breck's plan of connecting the Columbia river with the Delaware for the purpose of importing our teas from China. England herself would be for abandoning the Cape of Good Hope and cutting across from Jamaica. But would it not produce a revolution in the nature of those seas? the Atlantic is said to be much higher than the Pacific, the current through the canal would of course be rapid; would not this counteract the force of the Gulph Stream along the coast of North America, entirely destroy it, or produce a current in an opposite direction? would it not have the effect of washing away a great portion of the Low country in the province of Terra Firma? or would it not be sufficient to create a powerful current a great distance into the Pacific ocean?

England appears to be in earnest about finding a North West passage, and has offered high rewards to any adventurer who may be able to get through, or who may arrive within the degree of the north pole; would not the money she offers for this purpose, and is now in the act of spending, purchase the ground for the canal from the Patriots or Spain, and complete the canal also? Much more stupendous works of this kind have been completed in England within the last century, and the undertaking is not to be compared to the New-York canal. If this work could be completed, and would have the effect of diverting the Gulph Stream, this circumstance alone would compensate for the expense of the work.

COMMUNICATED.

Extract of a letter.

Steam Boat James Ross out run by the Tamerlane, built by The Pittsburgh Steam Engine Company.

A letter from a gentleman on board the Tamerlane, dated 9th ult. states, that she performed a trip from New-Orleans to Natchez, in *five and a half hours less than three days*; during which time she lost 8½ hours, in taking in wood and passengers. This is 14 hours less than the time taken by the *James Ross*. Where then is the boasted superiority of the Steam Engines, made by Whiting & Co!

N. B. Though the Tamerlane is about the same tonnage as the Ross, she is intrinsically worth from 8 to $10,000 more on account of the cost for extra strength, &c. and as their engines are of the same size, it is evident that of the Tamelane is superior, as it drives a vessel much heavier and of more beam, with superior speed, both engines working on the patent principles of Olivar Evans.

BALTIMORE, March 30.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Extract of a letter from a member of the Colonization Society in George-Town, to a friend in Annapolis.

"A committee from our board, composed of Judge Washington, Gen. Mason and some other gentlemen, having waited on the president and heads of department upon the subject of the execution of the late noble law for the suppression of the slave trade, and its obvious connection with the views of the society. Every encouragement that we could expect, has been given; we are more sanguine than ever; and those who hitherto doubted its success, say it is now settled and certain.

"A ship will soon go to Africa, perhaps very soon, when there will probably be wanted from fifty to sixty freemen of colour, of good character and industrious habits, to go on wages for a year, with liberty and means then to return if they chuse.

"May we not hope that Annapolis will afford some of this description, who will wish to go and judge for themselves, and give a report of the country to their brethren here?".

WASHINGTON CITY, March 29.

The President, it is said, has directed a messenger to be forthwith despatched to Madrid, and Mr. J. H. Purviance, of the department of state, has been appointed bearer of despatches on the occasion.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated March 25th, to the Editor of the Wash. C. Gazette.

The evacuation and destruction of St. Fernando de Apure by the Patriots, and the advantageous positions of the republican armies, indicate that some great project is in contemplation. A few days more will enable me to communicate to you some important results of the operations in New Grenada and Venezuela.

By a letter received from the Duke of Ischia, (the celebrated Canova,) we learn, that our distinguished countryman, Col. Trumbull, has been elected a member of the Royal Academy, at Naples. An act of liberality honourable to our country and to the individual who received it.

Evening Post.

From the Boston Centinel.

NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

The new French Ministers are all men of exalted talents, great experience, and approved loyalty. The Prime Minister, the Marquis Dessoles, was in the French war of the revolution, was a General officer in Bonaparte's Italian campaigns, and Chief of the staff of General Moreau. Being a friend to that unfortunate officer, he of course lost the favour of Bonaparte, and lived at times in retirement. His talents, however, were known and needed, and he was ordered, in 1808, to join the French army in Spain, where he continued in high command, until 1811; when again incurring the tyrant's displeasure he was exiled to his seat. On the entrance of the Allies into Paris, he formed one of the council which surrounded the Emperor Alexander, when Ney and others came from Bonaparte to negociate on the subjects of abdication and regency; and it was Dessoles who first demanded, that the abdication should be unqualified, and that the Bourbons should be restored. When Napoleon returned from Elbe, Dessoles retired with his king to Ghent: and after the second restoration filled numerous high stations. He is a man of extraordinary talent and great moderation.

M. Louis, Minister of the Treasury, filled a place in that department under Bonaparte, and was one of his Counsellors of State. On the second restoration of Louis XVIII. he was appointed Minister of Finance, which office he resigned in 1815, when his friends Talleyrand and Fouche went out of office. The rise of funds on his appointment, is evidence of the public estimation of his talents.

M. Poral, Minister of Marine, was formerly a merchant, and has been in many subordinate situations in the departments he now presides over.

Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, the minister of war, is renowned for his talents. He was one of the first of the marshals who sent in their adhesion to Louis 18th, who immediately created him a peer, a privy counsellor, a military governor, a marshal of France, and minister of war.

FEMALE HEROISM.

The tyrannical conduct of one of the emperors of China, occasioned his subjects to revolt against him. At the head of the insurgents was a young patriot of considerable military talents. In a great battle celebrated by Chinese annalists, he defeated the imperialists, and pursued the retreating army. The emperor, sensible that the principle of filial duty and reverence is carried in China to a superstitious excess, had recourse to a curious expedient for the purpose of quelling the rebellion. An officer with a drawn sabre was despatched to the mother of the victor, with a peremptory command from the emperor to order him instantly to disband his forces. The intrepid matron replied with a smile of disdain, "Doth thy imperious master imagine that I am ignorant of the imprescriptible and sacred connexion between the people and their sovereign? By this immutible law, the monarch who rules is bound to conduce to the welfare and happiness of his subjects. It is the emperor who has violated this treaty; it is he who has annulled this contract between the king and people, and thou, base tool of a tyrant, learn from a woman what is due to thy country!" Then snatching from the hand of the astonished officer, the weapon which he held, she plunged it into her breast. "Slave!" said she, as the patriot blood flowed from the wound, "if thou hast still any virtue, take this sabre to my son; tell him to revenge the nation, and punish the usurper of the rights of the people. He need not now act with timidity on his mother's account. He is at liberty to be virtuous."

Original.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Oh! there were days when blissful dreams,
My slumber still adorning,
Were only broke by brighter beams,
That usher'd in the morning.

The orbs of joy that rul'd my fate,
Were always quick returning;
And when one star of rapture set,
Another still was burning.

Thus warm'd, my bosom's early day
Was tun'd to love and gladness:
But soon there came a fiercer ray,
That burn'd my heart to madness.

A clouded fate is now my doom,
No beam its shadows bright'ning;
But those that flash across the gloom,
Like Heaven's rapid lightning.

Ne'er shall I know that peace again,
That bless'd my moments vernal—
Till sever'd from a world of pain,
I rest in sleep eternal.

O.

DIED, on the morning of the 12th inst. Mr. HENRY TWEEDY, of the house of McKee, Tweedy & Graham, Hat Manufacturers, in the 22d year of his age. It is painful to record the departure from this earthly world of any useful member of society; but the task is doubly painful, when, as in the present obituary, the subject of the notice was young, virtuous and promising. Henry Tweedy was a native of Bridgport, Connecticut, and emigrated to Pittsburgh a few years since; he had just commenced business in connection with two of our most worthy citizens, when death snatched him from his hopes, and from his friends. Although he breathed his last sigh in a strange land, it was not among strangers, for his amiable qualities and moral conduct had endeared him to all who knew him, and his grave was watered by the tears of the sincerest friendship.

DIED,—on the 6th inst. Mr. ANDREW EWING, of the house of Armstrong and Ewing, of this city. It is a melancholy task to have to record in one day the death of two individuals of promise snatched away in the bloom of life. Mr. Ewing was a native of Ireland, and since his establishment in this place, his conduct has been such as to create many friends of the sincerest kind. His deportunent was gentlemanly, his conduct correct, and his feelings honourable; his memory will be long cherished, in the circle of his acquaintance

---

Blanks for sale here.

Joseph Armorer

Has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia with a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

AND

GROCERIES,

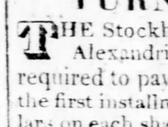
which he is now selling on the most reasonable terms, at his store in the, Diamond. He at the same time tenders his sincere thanks for past favors and earnestly hopes for a continuance.

Pittsburgh, April 13.

N. B. *A good assortment of English & French THREAD LACE & EDGINGS,* LEGHORN & STRAW BONNETS.

Black Lace Veils and Squares 6-4 & 7-4

Stray Cow.



STRAYED from the subscriber a red and white spotted COW, about 4 or 5 years old—has a white mark, nearly of the figure of a heart in her forehead.

Any person giving information where she may be found, will be liberally rewarded.

MARY BEDFORD.

April 13.

Book Binding.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in all its variety, in Fifth, between Wood and Market streets, opposite to Mrs. McCullough's Tavern, where he is determined to execute every thing in his line, in a manner equal if not superior to any in the Western country. As the the subscriber calculates to make Pittsburgh his future place of residence he is determined to carry on his business in a way that will be advantageous to him and his customers. Country Book-sellers and others, will find it to their advantage, by sending the Books they want bound to the subscriber.

He hopes from his attention to business to share a part of public patronage.

ROBERT YOUNG.

April 13. tf

To Let,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Seventh street and Cherry Alley, lately occupied by Judge Walker, with a large garden of the best grafted fruit. Enquire of Mr. Samuel Wood, next door or, to

JAMES B. CLOW.

April 13.

N. B. Also a small HOUSE and GARDEN, 4 miles from Pittsburgh.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Pittsburgh & New Alexandria Turnpike Road Company, are required to pay the Treasurer of the Company the first installment of TWO and a HALF Dollars on each share subscribed for, respectively, on or before the first day of June next.

J. GILCHRIST, Treas'r.

April 13. ——3

THE

GOOD INTENT INN.

Lately occupied by Mrs. Morrow, at the Sign of the Green Tree, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,

Furnished for the accomodation of TRAVELLERS and others.

The subscriber hopes from his GOOD INTENT and the probity and attention of his servants, hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

JAMES B. OLIVER.

Pittsburgh, April 13, 1819.

☞ The Stage Office of the Juniata route is kept at the above Inn.

*** A good, dry CELLAR, 45 feet on Fourth street by 20 back, to rent—Enquire as above.

The Copartnership

HERETOFORE existing at Pittsburgh, [Pa.] under the title of "The Pittsburgh Iron & Nail Factory," is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The subscriber, Ithamar Whiting, continues the agent of the Factory for the purpose of adjusting all their concerns, collecting and paying the debts, and receiving notes and contracts in the name of the company.

R. WHITING, for himself & WM STACKPOLE.

ITHIMAR WHITING.

Louisville, March 31, 1819.——Ap13

Caution to Dealers.

THE Gunpowder manufactured by the subscribers having been known formerly, under the name of BRANDYWINE POWDER, & this name having since been applied to inferior powder, not manufactured by their process nor even on that creek. The subscribers think it a duty to invite their customers to convince themselves, by comparative experiments, of the difference in quality, between their powder and any other introduced into the market under the name of *Brandywine*; and in order to prevent any future mistakes, they give notice that their powder hereafter will bear no other name than that of Dupont's Gunpowder.

E. J. DUPONT, DE NEMOURS & CO.

March 30, 1819.

Brigade Orders.

THE enrolled citizens composing the First Brigade, 15th Division, Pennsylvania Militia will be mustered for inspection at such places as the commandants of their respective regiments or battalions may direct, in the following oader, viz:

The Regiment commanded by Col. James M. Riddle—will parade on Monday the tenth of May next.

87th Regt. Col. Anderson—First Battalion on Tuesday the 11th. 2d. Battalion on Wednesday the 12th.

61st Regt. Col. Logan—First Battalion, on Thursday the 13th. 2d Battalion, on Friday the 14th.

25th Regt. Col Ross—Second Battalion on Monday the 17th. First Battalion on Tuesday the 18th.

WM. JOHNSON, Brig. Insp.

N. B. The commandants of companies may receive blanks for class rolls of William M'Candless, merchant, Pittsburgh, or at the Brigade Inspectors office.

April 10.

Allen & Grant

Will RENT from the first of January next, the NEW BRICK

Warehouse,

adjoining the one they occupy

Pittsburgh, Decembe 11, 1818.

Notice.

HAVING removed to Harrisburgh I have placed my docket papers and business in the hands of CHARLES SHALER, Esq. a gentleman in whose professional skill and integrity my numerous friends and clients may place the most implicit confidence.

The following books are missing from my library, viz. 5th and 6th Binney, 1st Hawkins, 9th Harris' Entries 8th Wilson's Reports—any person having the same will confer an obligation on me by leaving them at Mr. Shaler's *office, next door to the Black Bear inn in the Diamond.*

S DOUGLAS.

Pittsburgh, Februarv 12, 1819.——tf

P. S. I will attend to land business and other agencies in Harrisburgh; and those who entrust me with the same may depend on my punctuality.

PATENT GAS FIRE,

FOR STEAM BOAT.

A CONCENTRATED FUEL for Steam-Boats has been invented, consisting of Tar or other carbonaceous substance, commingled with Steam,

The apparatus is simple; the management easy and safe. It is a great auxiliary to a wood or coal fire, which it both enlivens, encreases and saves—for it seems to combine so rapidly with the oxygen of the air, as to prevent the wood from wasting or consuming so fast as usual, the blaze, notwithstanding, being very active and intense.

The apparatus consists of a double vessel of copper or iron, cylindrical, lying on its side, upon or rather between the boilers, if there are 2.

Tar, Turpentine, Rosin, Spirits, Oil, or other combustible fluid, being put into the inner one, steam is allowed to flow from the boiler through a pipe and cock into the space between and thro' a few holes on the upper side of the inner one to press on the surface of the tar, which being heated by the surrounding steam, is at pleasure driven out through a small pipe (having a stop cock) meeting and uniting with another pipe leading out steam from the space between—the continuation of the pipe then leads to the fire or flue. The longer this pipe (if kept hot) the better. It need not be more than a quarter of an inch in diameter.

In its way the tar is extremely attenuated and mingling with the steam. Some chemists are of opinion that by the attraction of its carbon, it decomposes the steam into the constituents of water, oxygen and hydrogen, and combines with them to form the highly inflamable Gasses, carbonic-acid and carburetted hydrogen, or if not thus formed in the pipe, they are produced at or near its orifice, which need not be more than the tenth of an inch diameter for a boiler of consi derable size.

The onl art in management, is to graduate the flow of the tar and steam to such proportion as that neither shall appear to predominate, and in taking care that the fluid be previously strained so as not to obstruct the pipe by any extraneous particles. This will easily be done by placing a seive over the reservoir, from which a pipe (having a stop cock) leads into one end of the tar vessel. There is of course a safety valve and a stop cock to draw the condensed steam from between the two vessels, formed there in the beginning of the operation, while the tar was at a low temperature. Its position on the boilers will, however soon heat it. Tar boils only at a much higher temperature than water—there is therefore no danger from it.

The advantages of this kind of fuel will be very great in long passages. No steam boat or vessel can navigate the Ocean without it; and it will be found economical and convenient in every situation.

Being of recent origin, it has not been put in practice in many instances, but in several, under my own observation, and witnessed by many persons, its effects are admirable.

This advertisement is intended to offer its use gratis to a few boats, whose proprietors shall first obtain a licence. The price of this improvement afterwards will be several thousand dollars per boat, which it will be found economical in most situations to pay. The patent right for local use will be for sale after its value shall be further tested.

Licences to use this invention will be granted by

JOHN L. SULLIVAN,
Assignee of the patent of Samuel Morey.

Boston, February 19, 1819.

Valuable Real Estate and Ground Rents for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, the following very valuable real estate and ground rents in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit:

One Lot, situate at the corner of Ferry and Water streets, containing 35 feet front on Water street and the Monongahela river, and 98 feet on Ferry street, now in the possession of Mr. Florence Cotter, and occupied as a grocery and liquor store, and rented at 450 dollars per annum.

Also, one lot situated on the west side of Market street, between First and Second streets, containing 23 feet front on Market street by 70 feet deep, at present unoccupied—formerly occupied as a saddler's shop—for which business or for a dry goods store, it is one of the best stands in the city.

Also—ground rent to the amount of two thousand dollars per annum, secured upon real estate, on which is erected permanent brick buildings, in some of the most conspicuous parts of the city.

The terms upon which this property will be disposed of are of the most advantageous kind.—A very small portion of the purchase money will be required in hand—and the balance may be paid, either in annual instalments, with interest, or in such portions as may be convenient to the purchaser, payment being secured by mortgage or judgement—It being the object of the subscriber to give a long credit.

Application may be made to Walter Forward, Esq. at his office in the Diamond, or to the subscriber in Pitt township, on the turnpike road, three miles from Pittsburgh, who will describe the property and make known the terms of sale.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

May 16, 1818.——tf

When I relinquished the publi-cation of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, on the 1st of August, 1816, a considerable sum was due for subscription, advertisements, &c. Since that time I have sedulously endeavoured to collect the debts, without having recourse to law, but my indulgence has been treated with neglect.—I now give notice, that in one month from this date, I will take the most summary way to collect all debts due to me.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, July 10, 1818.

N. B. I expect those persons whose due-bill I hold will pay attention to this notice.

Blanks for sale here.

Change of Position.

SAMUEL MACKEY Boot and Shoe maker informs his friends and Customers, that he has removed to Wood street, second door above Fourth, west side. In addition to his former line, he will manufacture

Lady s Boots and Shoes of Morocco and Leather of the first quality.

Pittsburgh, April 9.

50 Barrels New-Orleans SUGAR,

FOR SALE BY

CROMWELL, DOBBIN & PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, April 9.

Farmers Wanted.

WANTED two sober, industrious Farmers to work upon a Farm in Illinois. The advertiser will take them down with him.

A man or two going to Illinois or St. Louis, can be accommodated with a passage to Shawanoetown Apply to Mr. Davis, at the City Hotel

April 9.

FLOUR

FOR

WAGGONERS,

WARRANTED to suit the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, for sale at the

PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL.

April 9.

Pittsburgh Academy.

A MEETING of the Trustees will be held at the Academy on the evening of Monday the 26th instant.

As the property of this Institution, will probably soon be transferred to the "*Western University of Pennsylvania,*" it is expected that gentlemen having any agency in the management of the estate, or in any degree responsible for the collection or payment of the debts due the academy, will on that evening come prepared, with such reports and statements, as will enable the Board to form a correct estimate of all the resources of the Institution.

GEORGE STEVENSON, Pres't
of the Board of Trustees.

April 6, 1819.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Literature Lottery, No. 1,

WILL commence drawing on the 24th May, and finsih on the 30th May, 1819. The whole to be drawn in SIX DAYS, only.

SCHEME.

ONE PRIZE OF

$30,000

2 Prizes of	$ 10,000	is	$ 20,000
5 Prizes of	5,000	is	25,000
30 Prizes of	1,000	is	30,000
15 Prizes of	500	is	7,500
15 Prizes of	200	is	3,000
32 Prizes of	100	is	3,200
3252 Prizes of	25	is	81,000

3352 Prizes.
6648 Blanks.

The Prizes only, will be drawn.

ALL FLOATING—NO STATIONARY PRIZES.

Whole Tickets $22—Shares in proportion.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT

TOWNE'S

Lottery & Exchange Office,

Corner of Third and Wood streets,
PITTSBURGH.

April 2.

PATENT PLOUGHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WISH to inform the public that they have made such arrangements as will enable them to manufacture Ploughs in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. The iron mole will be ground completely smooth, and the Plough warranted to run well. A discount will be made to merchants and others at a distance, who purchase to sell again. All orders will be filled without delay.

They also carry on the

Coach & Wheelwright business,

In all its various branches, where Coaches, Gigs, Stages, Waggons, Carts, Drays, &c. will be made and repaired in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

WM. & ROBERT LECKY.

Pittsburgh, February 26.——tf

New Copartnership.

THE subscribers have formed a connexion in business, under the firm of SELDEN & M'NAIR.

EDWARD SELDEN
DUNNING R. M'NAIR.

SELDEN & M'NAIR,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND ARE NOW OFFERING FOR SALE,

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS.

In Wood, between Third and Fourth streets.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1818

B. Darlington,

Has just received at his *Hardware Store*, Market Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, A general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery,

together with a general assortment of

SADDLERY,

Consisting of

COTTON and straining web, plated bitts and stirrups, buckles and slides, tinned curb bitts and stirrups, morocco skins, seal skins and white leather. Shovels and spades, socket shovels and steel hoes, mill, cut, whip and boat builders saws, anvils, English blister steel, and cast steel. Also, on hand,

4000lbs. Block Tin.

All which will be sold wholesale and retail, on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, January 22, 1819. 1wtf

WHIP MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having established a WHIP MANUFACTORY in this city, inform merchants and the public generally, that they have and intend keeping on hand, a handsome assortment of

Coach, Gig, Riding and Switch WHIPS,

Of the best quality, and at as fair prices as they can be obtained in any city in the Union.

Merchants particularly will find it to their advantage so purchase of them, as they will not only save the carriage, but the heavy discounts they are subjected to in the Atlantic cities.

They have constituted Messrs. Cromwell, Dobbin & Peebles, their agents—at whose Warehouse or at the Manufactory, corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, orders will be received and promptly executed.

H. LOVE & CO.

Pittsburgh, March 19.——3 n1m2aw2m1aw

☞ WHIPS repaired with neatness & despatch.

The Subscribers

HAVING purchased of the late proprietors of the Pittsburgh Iron & Nail Factory, their ROLLING MILL & PATENT NAIL WORKS, in the city of Pittsburgh, intend keeping the same in full operation. They will warrant their manufactures to be of the best quality, and will be happy to receive orders for

Cut & Wrought NAILS & Boat Nails,

BOILER IRON,

SPIKE, DECK & NAIL RODS,

NAIL & HOOP IRON.

R. BOWEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, March 5.——2m

☞ The Cincinnati Inquisitor, Kentucky Reporter, Louisville Public Advertiser, Nashville Whig, St. Louis Inquirer, Chilicothe Supporter will publish the above one month, and send their accounts to this office.

Washington & Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company.

THE Stockholders in the above company, are hereby required to pay FIVE Dollars on the first day of April, and Five Dollars on the first day of May, and Five Dollars on the first day of June, on each share of the stock by them held—being the 3d, 4th and 5th instalments.—Members of the Company living in Washington, county will pay their instalments to George Baird, Treasurer, in Washington—those in Allegheny county, to Col. John Ross, Chartiers.

An abstract of the law authorising the Company.

Section 7. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any Stockholder, whether original subscriber or assignee, after thirty days notice in one of the public news-papers printed in the city of Pittsburgh and borough of Washington, respectfully, of the time and place appointed for the payment of any portion or instalment of said capital stock in order to carry on the work, should neglect to pay such proportion, at the place appointed, for the space of sixty days after the time appointed for the payment thereof every such stockholder shall in addition to the instalment so called for, pay at the rate of five per centum per month for every delay of such payment.

By order of the Board.

S. MURDOCH, Sec'y.

Washington, March 1, 1819.

Land and Mills For Sale

THE subscriber will sell at public sale on Monday the 22d day of March next, on the premises in Brooke county Va. situate on Pierces-Run, about four miles from Wellsburgh, his

GRIST & SAW MILL,

and about 270 acres of land of a good quality, well timbered, with about 30 acres cleared, three acres sowed in timothy, and would make an excellent stock farm, and is well worth the attention of any person who wishes to carry on a distillery, as it is surrounded by a rich and populous neighbourhood. The improvements are two cabbins for dwellings, a stable and frame 22 by 26 feet, built for a distillery. The above mills are in complete order, with two pair of stones in the grist mill, a new bolting cloth, and all the running gears of the mill are new. An indisputable title will be made, and possession given the first of April next. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

W. DUVALL.

Wellsburhg, Feb. 23, 1819.—3t.

Notice.

CERTIFICATES of Stock are ready for delivery, by the Treasurer of the Susquehanah and Waterford Turnpike Road Company; on the delivery of which, the second instalment of FIVE Dollars on each share of capital stock will be required to be paid to said treasurer, conformably to the 6th section of the act of Assembly authorising the Governor to incorporate said Company.

If any stockholder shall not have paid said instalment of Five dollars on each share of capital stock by him holden in said company, on or before the 1st Monday of May next, suits will be instituted for the recovery of the same.

By order of the Board of Managers.

JOHN REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

Meadville, March 4.——123

NOTICE.

GLASER & CO. have resigned their business in this city, to GLASER & CAMMANN, who will continue the same on their own account.

All persons having any demands against *Glaser & Co.* will please to present their accounts, and those indebted to the same to make immediate payment to Glaser & Cammann.

GLASER & CO.

Pittsburgh, February 15, 1819.

Augustus Henry Glaser, AND Hermann H. C. Cammann,

Have formed a connextion in the

Commission Business,

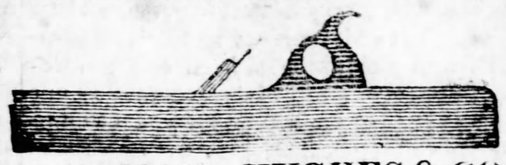
under the firm of GLASER & CAMMANN.

AUGUSTUS HENRY GLASER,
HERMANN H. C. CAMMANN,

Who have for Sale at their Ware-House in Front Street between Market and Wood Streets,

American Boiler Iron,	Conemaugh Salt,
Nails, Scythes,	Teas,
Cutting Knives,	A few barrels Mackarel,
Window Glass, all sizes,	Blankets,
Porter Bottles,	Canton Crapes, &c.
Hollow Ware	

New Plane Manufactory.



SWETMAN, HUGHES & CO

Wood street, between Diamond Alley & Fourth street.

BEG leave to inform MERCHANT'S MECHANIC'S and others, that they have made extensive arrangements, by which they will be enabled to prosecute the above busines to advantage; and having wrought in the first manufactories of the union, and within the last year or two executed all the work for Mr. Wm. Scott of this city, they will be able to execute any orders they may be favored with on more moderate terms and equal if not superior to any establishment of the kind in the Western country.

Liberal discounts made for prompt payment or acceptances in the city.

Pittsburgh, May 18, 1818.——

NEW MUSIC.

THE subscriber has just received an additional supply of

New Music and Musical

INSTRUMENTS.

Which with his stock on hand, comprises the most complete assortment ever offered in this place—consisting of

VIOLINS	from	$ 3 to 30
Flutes		3 to 15
Clarionets		10 to 16
Flageolets		1 to 9
Fifes		50 cents to 2
Violin Bows		1 to 9
Violencellos		40

Also a variety of New Music, Fashionable Airs, Songs, &c.

And STRINGS of every description.

N. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, March 23.

Company Election.

THE first battalion are hereby notified to meet by companies, to elect company officers, as follows.

The third company will meet at the house of James O'Neal, on Monday, the 5th of April next, to elect one captain, and one second lieutenant for said company.

The sixth company will meet at the house of Samuel Bryson, in Grant street, on Tuesday the 6th of April, next, to elect one first lieutenant and one ensign for said company.

The eighth company will meet at the house of David Murray, in Second street, on Wednesday the 7th of April, to elect one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant and one ensign, for said company.

The fourth company will meet at the sign of the Green Tree, in Wood street, on Thursday, the 8th of April, to elect one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, and one ensign for said company.

The fifth company will meet at the house of Samuel St. John, in Wood street, on Friday the ninth of April, to elect one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, and one ensign, for said company.

WILLIAM ARTHURS,
Major, 1st Battalion, 87th Reg. P. M.

March 30.

For Rent,

A HOUSE, in Wood street, between Front and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. Tait, Saddler. It consists of a good Store Room, Cellar and dwelling house. For terms apply to

JAMES W. BIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, March 9. tf

Conveyancing.

THE subscriber having resigned his situation as clerk of the County Commissioners, is enabled to attend more exclusively to the business of Conveyancing.

WRITINGS of every description, will be neatly drawn, on moderate terms and on the shortest notice.

He hopes from his knowledge of the business, and his industry and attention to merit and receive a liberal share of conveyancing custom.

JAMES M. RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1818.

Walter Fortune,

BLACK & WHITE-SMITH, AND SADDLE-TREE MANUFACTURER,

In Fourth, two doors above Wood street,

PITTSBURGH;

EVER grateful to his customers and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement of business in this city, and he hopes from his strict attention to business to give general satisfaction to those that favor him with their custom; and while he thus returns thanks, he would inform them, that he continues to manufacture all kinds of

Saddle-Trees,

Equal to any in the United States,

—ALSO—

Wood Axes, Foot Adz, Broad Axes,
Hand, Shingling and Lathing Hatchets,
Plough Irons, and all sorts of

EDGE TOOLS.

All of the above, will be warranted to be as good as any made in this country.

SMITH-WORK of all kinds, neatly executed.

Orders from any part of the Western country, thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and despatch.

January 22, 1819——3m

*** WANTED to purchase, from 3 to 500 HAMES.

TWO Journeymen Saddle-tree makers are wanting, with whom an engagement may be made for 2 or 3 years. Generous wages will be given.

Three *Apprentices* will be taken to the above business.

ORMSBY AND DOANE,

HAVE FOR SALE

100 kegs first quality Manufac. Tobacco,
30 Tons assorted Castings,
Juniata Bar Iron,
Plough Plates,
20 Bushels Hickory Nuts,
Rosin Soap,

56 bbls. rectified Lake Salt,

Axes, Nails, Chains, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1819.

Estate of Robert Vance,

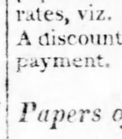
DECEASED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Robert Vance, late of Moon township, Allegheny county, deceased, to come forward on or before the 8th day of May next, and settle their accounts with the subscribers, or they will be put in the hands of an officer for collection—Those having demands against the estate, will please present them properly attested for settlement.

ANDREW VANCE, } Adm'rs.
JAMES M'CABE, }

March 9.

Allen & Grant



Will RENT from the first of January next, the NEW BRICK

Warehouse,

adjoining the one they occupy

Pittsburgh, Decembe 11, 1818.

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, generally, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, at the sign of the

CROSS-KEYS,

In the village of EAST LIBERTY, 5 miles east of Pittsburgh, where, having provided himself with the BEST LIQUORS, GOOD STABLING, and every thing necessary for an establishment of the kind, he hopes by assiduous attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

SAMUEL YOUNG.

March 30, 1819.

N. B. VISITORS from Pittsburgh will be genteely accommodated with refreshments, &c.

Just Manufactured & For Sale, AT TOWNE'S

Manufactory, corner of Third and Wood streets, Pittsburgh,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT

Landscape Paper Hangings

OF ENTIRELY NEW PATTERNS.

J. TOWNE, will furnish the Western Merchants with the above articles as low as they can be bought either in New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. He has also on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of low priced papers suitable for retailing, at the following rates, viz. 50, 56, 62, 75, and 87 cents per Roll. A discount of 5 per cent will be given for prompt payment.

Papers of the above description, may be had at

R. Patterson & Lambdin's

Book & Stationary Store, Fourth street, Pittsburgh,

at the same rates as at the Manufactory.

The Western Merchants will find it their interest in purchasing at *Pittsburgh*, as they will save, not only the expense of carriage, but also the exchanges between Eastern and Western funds.

☞ All kinds of LOTTERY & EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted by

J. Towne.

January 15. tf

Thomas Perkins,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has taken into partnership, JACOB CARTER.—The business will in future, be conducted under the firm of

Perkins & Carter,

who have on hand, and intend keeping at their Silver-smith and Watch maker's shop *In Market, between Front and Second streets,* PITTSBURGH

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Gold & Silver Work,

Eight Day and Thirty Hour Clocks,

Gold, Silver & Composition WATCHES,

With a general assortment of Watch-makers Tools and Materials,

which they will warrant, and sell low for Cash or approved paper.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

February 2, 18

The shop lately kept by Jacob Carter, in Liberty street, next door to the corder of Street is removed. Watches, &c. left with may be had at their shop in Market street.

For Sale.

A SPLENDID EDITION OF THE

English Encyclopedia.

In 11 Volumes, including one of PLATES, for sale at this office. Any person desirous of adding a most valuable work to their library, can now do it on most reasonsble terms.

April 2.

JOHN RENO,

Front, between Market and Wood Streets, has on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

GROCERIES, &c.

OLD MADEIRA,	Wines.	Mustard,	
Sicily,		Starch,	
Teneriffe,		Indigo,	
Lisbon,		Madder,	
Cogniac Brandy,		Copperas,	
Jamaica Spirits,		Alum,	
Old Whiskey,		Rosin,	
Country Gin,		Chalk,	
Best green coffee in bags and barrels,		Raisins in boxes,	
Young hyson Tea,		Soft shelled Almonds,	
Loaf,	Sugars	Shaving Soap,	
Lump,		Best Spanish and Country Segars,	
New-Orleans,		Sup. Royal, No. 5,	
Pepper, Alspice,		Royal,	3,
Ginger, Cloves,		Cap,	2 & 3,
Nutmegs, Mace,		Post,	
Cinnamon,		Large and small wrapping,	
		8 by 10, and 10 by 12 Window Glass.	

Kentucky Tobacco.

Dupont's best Brandywine POWDER.

All of which are offered on liberal terms.

☞ Good HOGS LARD, in kegs, and other Produce taken in exchange for the above.

Pittsburgh, October 5, 1818.

Pittsburgh Gazette---Extra.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1819.

OHIO RIVER.

WE have for some months past, said so much on the subject of removing the obstructions that impede the navigation of this stream, and as it would appear to no purpose, that we had concluded to let the matter rest for the present, from a belief, that our fellow citizens attach to this improvement, much less importance than we do!

Still considering this work however, as of the highest interest to our City and country, we think it our duty once more to call the attention of our citizens to the subject, and for this purpose issue an extra. We have but few remarks of our own to offer, having already said a good deal, and as some of our friends may think, more than was necessary.

We have already given our opinion in favour of the employment of powerful machinery, in the accomplishment of this work, invented by an ingenious citizen of Baltimore, from a conviction that it might be applied to this purpose to infinite advantage; to enable our readers to form their own opinion respecting it, we publish the evidence of its utility, on which our own was formed, viz. the very strong recommendation of several gentlemen of high standing in Baltimore. We have seen letters from the Patentee to his friend in this City, saying that with one of the machines, he has lately raised a large schooner that was sunk in Baltimore Harbour, in less than half a day; that he is now engaged to clear some fisheries in the Potomac, of rocks, and that he has sold to the Richmond Canal and Dock Company, the right to use the other in their Dock and Canal, for which they give him $ 2,500; this respectable intelligent company, sent their President to Baltimore to examine the machinery, and if he approved of it to make the purchase, which he did; we consider these facts as corroborative of the statement made by the Baltimore gentlemen, and of the correctness of the opinion we had formed and expressed on this subject.

Annexed are some extracts of letters, from gentlemen of intelligence and respectability, in different sections of the country; they go to show the public feeling at a distance on this important business; but they are chiefly interesting to us, as they hold out a reasonable and flattering prospect, of liberal support and assistance from other quarters, if we engage in the work in earnest and with spirit.

We will only further add, that we have been told, there is every probability, that the people of Brownsville, will employ this machinery for the improvement of the Monongahela, and that the work will be commenced in a few weeks; to complete it they have a fund of very nearly $ 50,000. How this improvement may affect the carrying trade from the Atlantic cities to this place, and whether it ought to stimulate us to exertion, we submit to the consideration of our fellow citizens.

MUD, SAND, AND GRAVEL RAISING MACHINE.

THE subscribers, proprietors of *M'Clures Dock*, in the city of Baltimore, some time since employed Mr. *Samuel Davis*, of this place, to deepen the said Dock, with a machine of his own invention, for which, as we understand, he has got a patent from the government of the United States; and we have no hesitation in saying, that from the facility and despatch with which the job was completed, by use of the machine, we have a very high opinion of its utility and usefulness.

The matter to be removed in deepening our Dock, was a mixture of stiff, binding clay, and stones weigning from one to five hundred pounds, and some larger, cemented together, and exceedingly hard to raise; but the wheel of this machine which was to cut through this matter, raise it above water, and deposit it in scows along side, for the purpose of removal, with the force of only five men applied to it, seemed to penetrate this hard mass with great ease, and raised and deposited it in the scows, much quicker than we had thought possible.

Our Dock on which Mr. *Davis's* machine operated, is about 600 feet long, and 40 wide; throughout this extent, he deepened it about four feet on an average.

The machine is simple in construction, and powerful in its operation; and as we conceive might be used with great advantage and success, where dirt requires to be raised or removed, either from under or above water—*such as deepening docks, as in our own case; clearing out harbours: removing obstructions from, or deepening the channels of rivers and water courses, where those obstructions are caused by deposits of dirt, sand, gravel, and stones, where the latter are loose and not very large: in the construction of canals, so far as respects the removal of dirt; as also in ditching, where rocks, and stumps or trees are not in the way, either for the purpose of draining or inclosing lands; and in some situations in the construction of turnpike and other roads.*

This representation is made from motives entirely disinterested, in the hope that the public may be benefitted, and Mr. *Davis's* ingenuity rewarded, by a more general use of his machine. We will only further add, that for all the purposes for which this machine is intended, we would give it a *decided preference over any we have ever seen or heard of.* We had made trial on our Dock, of the mud machines used for many years in this city, for clearing out and deepening the Basin, but though those have been of great utility, and are very powerful, they would make little or no impression on the hard matter in our Dock; and for simplicity, power, cheapness, &c. we think Mr. Davis's is far superior; and that he is himself a man of great mechanical genius, of excellent character, and richly merits public patronage.

HENRY PAYSON, WM. PATTERSON, JAMES MOSHER, JOSEPH JAMISON, A. J. SCHWARTZ, THOMAS TENANT, LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, JOHN STRICKER, NATHAN LEVERING, JAMES OGLEBY, WM. CHILDS, WM. S. MOORE.

The subscribers have seen the above mentioned machine in operation, and fully agree in opinion with the gentlemen who sign the above statement, as to its simplicity, power, and usefulness, and adaptation to the purposes above mentioned.

WM. S. MOORE, WILLIAM METEER, C. C. JAMISON, A. PYKE, THOMAS FINDLEY, MATTHEW VANLEAR, J. SWAN, WILLIAM W. TAYLOR, NICHOLAS RIDGELY, LEONARD FRAILEY, HEZEKIAH NILES, S. SMITH, JOHN IRWIN.

STONE RAISING MACHINE.

THE subscriber has invented and secured a patent for a machine of simple construction, but possessing very great power, calculated for raising large stones, or other heavy bodies, from the bottom of bays, rivers or waters of any kind, where the depth does not exceed fifty feet.

He has lately used the said machine with great success, in raising stones, or rocks, immersed in water, of 14 feet deep: thus testing its utility by actual experiment. Some stones raised last week by him with it, is believed, would weigh twenty TONS and were covered with water of the depth above mentioned; and as well from the facility with which those stones were taken up and removed, as from his knowledge of the principle on which the machine acts, and the vast additional power which may be applied to the same purpose, the patentee is willing to contract with any gentleman, for an adequate compensation to raise any stone weighing not more than 80 tons, and covered with water not exceeding fifty feet; And he feels confident that by going to a small additional expense, a machine can be made on the same principle, that would raise a stone, or other heavy body, weighing some *hundred tons!*

The stones raised last week above alluded to, were from the fishing grounds of Robert Smith, Esq.* of this City, as will appear by the annexed certificate. It is believed there are many other fisheries in the United States, injured by like obstructions, which might be improved by their removal in the same way, and that said machine might be very usefully and advantageously employed to remove stones, sunken timbers, and various other obstructions, from bays, harbours, rivers, and water courses, in many parts of the country.

SAMUEL DAVIS.

I DO hereby certify, that at the request of Robert Smith, Esq. from whom I rented his Fishery off Sandy-beach, at Spesutia Island, near the mouth of the Susquehannah River, in the Chesapeake Bay, and who contracted with Mr. S. Davis, to raise and remove certain large stones that injured the fishery, by obstructing the dragging of the nets, and which were covered with water 14 feet in depth, I attended at the place with Mr. Davis, to see the stones raised and removed, and have no hesitation in saying, so far as relates to the performance of this job, the above statement is entirely correct.

I witnessed with much pleasure, the facility with which the machine raised those ponderous stones, admired its vast power, and simple construction; and believing its utility will be great, I hope the community will be benefitted by its use, and Mr. Davis's ingenuity handsomely rewarded.

There is no doubt, that by the removal of these stones, Mr Smith's fishery is greatly benefitted and the value of the property increased vastly more than the cost of the improvement, nor can I doubt but many others, might by the same means reap the like advantage.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

* Mr. Smith, was late Secretary of the Navy, and some time Secretary of State, for the United States; the public are referred for the truth of the above statement to this respectable Gentleman; who paid for the removal of the stones spoken of $800.

P. S. It is believed, that in *any* case, where dirt, sand, or gravel is to be raised, the machine intended for that purpose, would perform the work at *less than half* the cost it could be done in any other way and where it is to be raised from *under water*, it will do it for *one tenth* of the expense; it is so constructed as to make little difference whether the water is one foot or thirty feet deep! For inclosing the praierie lands of the West, it is admirably adapted; good deep ditches, with substantial embankments could be made with it at less, and it is thought, *one half* the expense per Perch, that common rail fence, could be made where timber is convenient.

I EDWARD JOHNSTON, Mayor of the city of Baltimore, am personally acquainted with the Gentlemen who sign the preceeding, and Mr. Taylor, who signs the above certificate, as well as with Mr. Samuel Davis the inventor of the Machines spoken of, and I take a pleasure in saying, they are gentlemen of the *very first respectability*, and that he is an *honest, ingenious, worthy citizen*, who deserves every encouragement.

Baltimore, March 9, 1819.

EDWARD JOHNSTON,
Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

I CHARLES RIDGLEY, of Hampton, late Governor of the state of Maryland, am also personally acquainted with most of the gentlemen spoken of by Edward Johnston, Esq. and fully coincide with that gentleman in opinion, as to the respectability of their characters and standing in society.

Baltimore, March 9, 1819.

C. RIDGLEY, of Hampton.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent and respectable Gentleman in Baltimore, to his friend in this City, dated March 23d, 1819.

DEAR SIR,

IN answer to yours of the 17th, I will observe, 1st. That I consider the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio River, particularly if so improved as to admit of Steam Boat navigation, an object of great national importance: in proportion as the intercourse between the East and West is rendered quick, easy, and certain, is the bond of union of those states strengthened; and it will have a manifest tendency to increase the value of the public lands, by making them easy of access to those with families disposed to emigrate to them—such an improvement would produce exactly the same effects as making the great Western Turnpike roads, so liberally patronized by the general and state governments—to make this improvement is in fact to *complete* the system first laid down and steadily pursued by all our great statesmen! 2d. I concur fully in the opinion you seem to entertain, that the Atlantic cities, particularly Philadelphia and Baltimore, are very deeply interested in such an improvement; and if they would contend with New Orleans for the benefit of supplying the western world with foreign commodities, and the products of their own industry, required by the people of the west, it appears to be indispensable—the people in the upper parts of the western waters, are alike interested with the Atlantic sea-board in this business, and all should unite in completing the work. It is certain that Pennsylvania as a state, and Philadelphia as a city, have a much deeper stake in this matter than Maryland and Baltimore, and should, and it is presumable they would, contribute much more liberally to the work—all things considered, the Pennsylvanians ought to contribute *ten times* the sum that should be expected from the people of Maryland. Still we should not be backward; a part, and a wealthy and respectable part of our citizens, viz. the holders of stock on the Riesterstown and Gettysburgh road, the stage inners on that line, and a great portion of the people in the western precincts of our city, are interested in Pittsburgh being the depot for the western states, while at the same time an equally wealthy and respectable portion of our citizens, and a much larger portion of the state, including the rich counties of Frederick and Washington, have their interests and prejudices enlisted in favour of Brownsville and Wheeling, and the Southern or United States Road—I think, therefore, although we might be *unanimous* in favour of improving the navigation of the Ohio, we would probably be *divided* as to the point at which operations should commence—some would be for Brownsville, some for Pittsburgh, and others for Wheeling—not so with the Pennsylvanians, their whole interest must centre in Pittsburgh—in favour of that point they must be united.

You have said nothing of assistance from the West—why should not the whole western people, contribute as liberally to this object as the people of the East? They are surely as much interested in the work, for myself, I am in favour of *general* improvement, however it may affect *local interests*, and I would be best pleased to see the work commenced at the *highest* and completed to the *lowest* point mentioned, viz. Brownsville and Louisville. You must be aware that it is impossible with any degree of certainty, to name a sum that might be raised for this object in this or any other place, until the experiment is made: if the means employed were judicious, I think it would be considerable, and judging from the circumstances you mention, that of $ 4000 being raised and given to the stage owners, to run a line of stages from here to Pittsburgh—a very large sum might be expected, although I believe it is universally admitted, that this was money well laid out; perhaps on another, and by far a more important occasion, we might be less liberal—however, I would hope not.

I will, in reply to your other pointed question of "how much would you give towards such a work," say, I would very willingly give my fair proportion of a contribution from this city, of $ 100,000—although I do not see how you can attach much importance to this precise answer to the enquiry; my proportion of such a sum would not be much, nor do I wish to encourage the belief that all would contribute in the same ratio. I am decidedly of the opinion, that such an improvement of the western waters, as would permit the plying up and down them, with Steam Boats, from Brownsville to Louisville, and the establishment of a good line of such boats would confer benefits on those interested, that would be *cheaply* purchased, at the expense of *a million of dollars*, if it was necessary or unavoidable, to incur that expense to secure those benefits, which I know is not the case. Wishing this important work may be speedily commenced, and prosecuted to a successful issue,

I remain, respectfully,
your obedient servant,
J. M. FINLEY.

From a Gentleman in the town of York to the same, dated March 15th, 1819.

WE are fully sensible of the importance of retaining, and the danger of losing the trade you speak of, and I believe the people of this town and country would very generally contribute something to the improvement of the Ohio from Pittsburgh to Wheeling, as the best means of preventing the trade from being drawn to the Southern Road.

No large subscriptions could be relied on from this part of the country; but from 1 to $ 5 would, I think, generally be given, some would give $ 10; in those small sums, (was a person employed and paid to wait upon the people in the town, and ride through the country,) I feel confident, in a week or two, from 2500 to $ 3000 could be collected for this purpose—I would assist all in my power.

From a Gentleman in Ligonier to the same, dated March 29th, 1819.

ON the subject of your communication, I am not prepared to give you much satisfaction, not having had time to consult my neighbours; I am for my part fully apprized that it is all important to our interest that the work should be undertaken and completed; our every thing depends upon it; the travelling and wagonage on this road is almost our sole dependence; to lose it would be our ruin;—But the fact is, we mountaineers are poor; our exertions to make our turnpike has almost exhausted us; and we could get in our struggle little assistance from Pittsburgh; this might keep some back from now contributing to this work, it would not me. Some assistance could be got from here, though I fear not a great deal. But the people of Pittsburgh have the means, and should make an effort extraordinary to accomplish this to them all-important enterprize,—their bridges, confessedly useful and ornamental to their city, and highly creditable to their enterprise, in real importance, is nothing, I conceive, to a substantial improvement of their navigation!

From a Gentleman in Greensburgh to the same, dated March 26th, 1819.

YOURS of the 23d is received, and in reply I beg leave to say, that I do myself, and think the people of this country, do very generally, attach *much importance* to the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river, from Pittsburgh to Wheeling, and that we apprehend *very serious danger*, that if this important work is longer neglected, the trade you speak of will be directed to the Southern road, and we well know such an event would be injurious, and might almost be said would be *ruinous*, to this and every other town on the Pennsylvania road, between our Eastern and Western cities, and that it would seriously affect those cities themselves, as well as the people of Pennsylvania generally. Pittsburgh would be more injured than any other place.

If only *half* the waggons should go the other road, there would be an annual loss of tolls on the Pennsylvania road, (between Chambersburgh and Pittsburgh) of at least $ 35,000; this then places in a very *striking point of view*, the importance of retaining this business, the holders of turnpike stock, if wise, should not hesitate to contribute at least *one year's toll*, to permanently secure this source of profit; if they lose the trade, their stock will not be worth holding. I would myself, and believe my fellow citizens generally would contribute liberally, towards the expense of making the improvement you speak of. I think from this small village and county, $ 2000 at least might be calculated upon with certainty; I would give towards it $ 100, which is more than my fair proportion of 2000.

You may use this in any way you please to promote the object in view, and I will cheerfully lend the project all the aid in my power.

I am, respectfully,
your obedient servant,
SIMON DRUM, Jr.

From a respectable Member of Congress, from the state of Kentucky, to the same, dated March 13th, 1819.

SINCE we parted I have read over your letter then put into my hand, and snatch a moment between a severe storm and our putting out again to answer it.

My experience in the transportation of goods, to the Western country is small, so that I cannot be a judge of the inconveniences experienced by merchants, in consequence of the difficulties of navigating the Ohio. But I should presume, that the loss of time in their sales, the expense of delay and absence from their homes and business, would induce every merchant to contribute liberally, according to his ability, to an object tending so materially to their peculiar advantage, as well as to that of the country generally. And I should also suppose, that considerable support would be given by the wealthy and liberal of every other class, to an object so desirable as that of rendering the Ohio from Pittsburgh to Louisville always navigable at the season of low water.

Series, No. 96

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Viels,
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AIZE, FLANNELS,
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1819.

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Manufac. Tobacco,
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mp and N. O. Sugar,
mmer'd Nails,
Window glass,
Screw augers.
y 28, 1818.

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N HILL, having formed
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and Brothers,
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, in Market, near Front
street,
GENERAL ASSORTMENT
OF
DIZE,
1, 1819.

Creditors.
at I have applied to the
Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the
County of Washington, in the state of Pennsylva-
nia, for the benefit of the laws made for the re-
lief of insolvent debtors, and that they have ap-
pointed the third Monday of May next, to hear
me and my creditors, at the court house in the
the borough of Washington, at which time and
place you may attend if you think proper.
JOSEPH NEWELL.
Washington Jail, April 3, 1819.

FOR SALE.
THE time of an indented MAN and WOMAN who have two years and about six months to serve. The Man is a rough carpenter, and both understand farming very well; but particularly the culture of the vine, and gardening; the woman is also a good spinner. They are sold for want of employ. Enquire at this, or the Mercury office.
August 25, 1818. tf

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in a plain and natural order; and adapted to the use of schools, throughout the western country, and present commerce of the United States.
IN EIGHT PARTS.
BY J. STOCKTON, A. M.
September 1, 1818 tf

Just received and for sale a choice selection of
FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
of the newest and most fashionable patterns by
J. Towne,
Corner of Third and Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, April 9, 1819.

burgh at 12 o'clock on Monday, at the house of Mrs. Morrow. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, and by the same stages arrive in Harrisburgh, on Monday following at 12 o'clock.
Rates of Fare $ 14 for the whole distance, and 7 cents per mile for each way passenger.
14 lbs Baggage allowed to a passenger.
JOHN BLAIR.
January 14——298M